NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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PREMIUM LIST OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

XIV. ANIMALS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE EXHIBITION AT GEORGETOWN, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, A. D. 1840.

By the favor of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, we have it in our power to say, that in addition to the other premiums offered, the following will be awarded for stock from any county in the commonwealth, by a special committee for this purpose.

"For the best full blooded bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition, $15

For the second best, 6

For the best milch cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, $15

For the second best, 6

For the best full blooded heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, $10

For the best yearling full blooded heifer, of imported breed, $5

For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, $12

For the second best, 6

For the best pair of three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. $10

For the best milch cow, of native breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk and mode of feeding, $15

They also propose the following premiums to be awarded to competitors from any county in this Commonwealth, on stock exhibited at *Concord*, in the county of Middlesex, at the Cattle Show of the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, viz:

For the best bull, $50

For the next best, 25

For the best milch cow, 30

For the next best, 20

For the best heifer under 3 years old, 15

For the next best, 10

For the best boar, 15

For the next best, 10

For the best breeding sow, 15

For the next best, 10

The distribution of the amount of the foregoing premiums having been apportioned in conformity with the suggestions of the respective agricultural societies of Essex and Middlesex, competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to *Benjamin Guild, Esq.* Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before the Monday preceding the aforesaid days of exhibition respectively."

For the best ox fatted within the county, regard being had to the manner of feeding and the expense thereof, $15

For the second best, 10

For the best fatted cow or heifer, 10

For the second best, 7

For the best bull, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in the county at least nine months from the day of exhibition, $8

For the second best, 6

For the best milch cow, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, $8

For the second best, 6

For the third do 4

For the best heifer, that has been in milk three months or more, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, $6

For the second do 4

For the best yearling heifer, 3

For the second do 2

For the best pair of working oxen, not to exceed eight years old, taking into view their size, power, and the manner in which they have been trained, $10

For the second do 7

For the third do 5

For the best pair three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. $7

For the second do 5

For the best pair of two year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. $6

For the second do 4

For the best pair of yearling steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. $4

For the second do 2

For the best boar, 5

For the second do 2

For the best breeding sow, 5

For the second do 3

For the best litter of weaned pigs, not less than four, from two to six months old, $6

For the second do 3

XV. TEAMS OF WORKING OXEN.

For the best team of working oxen, not less than forty pair, belonging to one town, that shall be exhibited between 12 and 2 o'clock, $20

☞If these teams should come more than six miles, the expense of their feed will be paid in addition to the premium.

XVI. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of carpeting, a yard wide, and not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, $5

The second best do do 3

For the best piece of stair carpeting, not less than twenty yards to be exhibited, $3

For the best straw or grass bonnet, 5

The second best do 3

For the best wrought hearth rug, having regard both to the quality of the work and the expense of the material, $3

The second best do 2

For the best piece of woolen cloth, 7-8ths of a yard wide, and twenty yards in quantity, $5

The second best do 3

For the best piece of flannel, a yard wide and twenty yards in quantity, $4

The second best do 2

For the best wrought woolen hose, not less than four pair, 2

The second best do 1

For the best men's half hose, not less than four pair, $1

For the best silk hose, not less than three pair, 2

For the best piece of linen cloth, not less than twenty yards, $4

The second best do 2

For the best piece of linen diaper, not less than twenty yards, $3

The second best do 2

For the best wrought counterpane, having regard to the quality and expense of the materials, $4

The second best do 2

For the best specimen of wrought lace, 3

The second best, 2

For the best specimen of work performed by a child under twelve years of age, exhibiting industry and ingenuity, $3

The second best do 2

☞The Trustees being disposed to encourage domestic industry, solicit an exhibition of all articles manifesting this—and will reward them as liberally as in their power—the amount of these awards not to exceed one hundred dollars.

XVII. FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

A convenient room will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers—whoever presents the same is requested to give a description of the article presented. A committee will examine and report on these articles, and particular care will be taken that no disposition will be made of them other than such as the owner may direct. The friends of horticulture are solicited to contribute their mite for the honor of the county.

XVIII. LIVE FENCES.

The trustees, with a view to encourage the cultivation of hedges, or live fences, as in many cases most important, and when in good condition always useful, economical and ornamental, have determined to offer premiums as follows:

For the best cultivated hedge or live fence of any kind, of not less than five years growth from the seed, and at least twenty rods in length, well trimmed and filled, a premium of $20

For the next best, under the same conditions, a premium of $10

General Remarks.

All claims for premiums to be awarded on the day of exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society or his agent, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.

All other claims for premiums must be handed or forwarded to the secretary in writing.

All premiums awarded, the payment of which is not demanded of the treasurer within one year from the day of exhibition, will be considered as given to increase the funds of the Society.

No animal, for which a premium has heretofore been awarded by this Society, will be entitled to another premium, unless it be of a higher order, and for qualities different from those for which the former premiums were awarded.

No person will be entitled to receive a premium unless he complies with the conditions on which the premiums are offered, and gives notice as required, of his intention to claim the same.

In regard to all subjects for which premiums are offered, it is to be distinctly understood, that the trustees reserve to themselves the right of judging of the quality of the animal or article offered; and that no premiums will be awarded, unless the objects of them are of decidedly superior quality.

By order of the Trustees,

J. W. PROCTOR, *Sec'ry.*

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

EXPERIMENTS

On the Improvement of poor lands by Subsoil ploughing, both with and without Underdraining. By the Rev. W. L. Rham, Vicar of Winkfield.

To the Secretary of the English Agricultural Society:

Sir,—As it is of more importance to the progress of agriculture to have well-authenticated facts and accurate details of different modes of cultivation, than mere theoretical speculations, I venture to lay before the English Agricultural Society the result of two experiments, made with considerable attention to every circumstance which might influence the result.

1. The first which I shall mention may be found interesting at this moment in consequence of its throwing some light on the use of the subsoil plough, which, although by no means a new invention, has lately been strongly recommended on particular soils, not without some discussions as to its merits, and doubts of its general usefulness.

The field which was the subject of the experiment was once a portion of the open common in the forest of Windsor, and brought into cultivation soon after the inclosure of the forest in 1813. Its soil consisted of a very moderate loam, inclined to yellow clay, only a few inches in depth; the subsoil chiefly a stiff clay, but with occasional portions of a very gravelly loam, nearly impervious to water. The surface is slightly undulated, and sufficiently inclined to let off the surface-water by means of open drains. It was first brought into cultivation by paring and burning the surface; and no very regular rotation of crops was followed. The first crop was turnips, broadcast; a very good crop, in consequence of the ashes. After this had been fed off by sheep, came oats; a good crop. It was then chalked, at the rate of about 15 tumbrel loads to the acre, and manured with good dung, 6 tumbrels per acre. After this, part of the field was planted with potatoes, part with beans, and part with peas, as experiments; the crops were moderate. The next crops were half wheat and half oats; fair crops—about 3 1-2 quarters of wheat and between 5 and 6 quarters of oats per acre. A similar course was pursued, with variations, till within a few years when rye-grass and clover were sown with the last crop. The grasses were mown twice for hay the next year. The two next years the field was pastured, chiefly with sheep.

This I consider to have completed the preparatory cultivation; and the field, when broken up, showed a manifest improvement in the depth, color, and texture of the soil. After that it bore beans and wheat. It was then fallowed, in order to clear it of the coarse natural grasses which, in spite of all this cultivation, had not been entirely eradicated, and also of a considerable portion of couch grass *(Triticum repens,)* which had increased in the soil. Six acres of the field were subsoil-ploughed, early in 1838, to the depth of 14 or 15 inches, by means of the Rackheath-plough, made by Messrs Ransome & Co., at Ipswich. A common swing-plough (the only plough I ever use,) with two horses abreast, first made a furrow of about 6 inches deep. Not having a large team, I had several such furrows opened, and then the two horses, and two more who had been carting manure while the other pair was ploughing, were yoked to the Rackheath plough, which stirred the subsoil 9 or 10 inches deep. The common plough after that filled up the furrows. Thus somewhat less than half an acre a day was subsoil-ploughed with 4 horses, the weather being very favorable. The land was now manured with 10 cartloads of yard dung to the acre: one acre was planted with potatoes; in another acre, mangold-wurtzel seed was drilled in rows 18 inches apart; two acres were sown with Swedish turnips, and two acres with red tankard turnips.—The mangold-wurtzel was either taken off early by the fly, or failed; and turnip seed was drilled over it. The Swedes were also sown a second time. Before Christmas there was a very good appearance of Swedes and turnips, which had been properly hoed two or three times and were clean. I congratulated myself on the result of the experiment, and began to feed off the turnips with sheep, drawing a portion for the cows at home. The winter was wet, and I was soon obliged to remove the sheep. The ground became too hollow to bear the cart wheels and the tread of the horses; and I began to regret having loosened the subsoil, which now held wet like a sponge. I had never thought that the field required underdraining. The water always ran off by the open drains before it was subsoil ploughed; I might, therefore, very naturally have concluded that the subsoil plough had now ruined my land. The turnips were now eaten off or carted home till late in spring; and perhaps I should have lost the use of them altogether, or spoiled my land by cutting it up, if I had not determined on an effectual remedy.

I immediately ordered 18,000 draining tiles, which fortunately I procured from different kilns in the neighborhood: they were the footed tiles. The common size cost 2 guineas a thousand, besides carriage; they were 13 inches long; those for the main drains cost 3 guineas a thousand, 6 inches in diameter, but only 12 inches long. I laid out the drains 30 feet apart; the common drains 26 inches deep, the main drains 30 inches. An immense volume of water ran out of the drains before the tiles were put in; and in a short time after they were filled up, my sheep returned to the fold, and my cart took the daily supply of turnips for the cows. The whole field was underdrained at a cost of 50*l.*, besides the carriage of the tiles, that is only 5*l.* per acre. Of the 6 acres which had been subsoil ploughed, 2 were drilled with Chevalier barley and 4 with Tartarian oats. Red and white clover, rye grass, and other grass seeds, were sown after the land had been harrowed, and the surface was rolled. The season being moist, the clover grew very rapidly, and the barley suffered in consequence. The crop, notwithstanding, was fair, reckoned at about 4 1-2 quarters to the acre; which is more than is usually grown in the neighborhood. Had there been no clover, 6 quarters might have been fairly expected from the length of the straw and ears. The Tartarian oats kept down the clover. The straw rose above a man's head, and the crop was very heavy. It is not threshed out, but we estimate it at 9 quarters to the acre. From the yield of a small portion threshed, I have reason to think it will exceed this. The field is now (Dec. 21st) after all the rain which has fallen in autumn, as dry and sound as any pasture I have. My cows and horses have been occasionally turned into the field without making any impression; and the old water furrows, which were dug out by my men, from habit, are quite dry, with fine clover in the bottom of them.

The conclusion to be drawn from this experiment is important, as it shows that, wherever the subsoil is retentive of moisture, complete underdraining is essential; and that the subsoil plough should never be used until the water can run off below. It also shows what an improvement is made on moderate land by the union of draining and subsoil ploughing. The cost is nothing when compared to the result. The 50*l.* I laid out on this field, I consider as the most profitable investment I ever made. The 4 acres which were not subsoil-ploughed are in artificial grass: as soon as the field is again broken up, which will be in two or three years, this portion shall also have the benefit of the subsoil plough.

[The other experiment will be given in our next.]

For the New England Farmer.

BUTTER AGAIN.

Mr Colman—In my first letter on butter, I omitted to state that much of that celebrated butter of Holland is made from new milk; and that the buttermilk remaining is a very good food—much better than that proceeding from cream churning. I know not whether any of our farmers adopt this process; or if they do, what improvements they have made on the practice of the Dutch; and I should not be astonished to learn that they had really "beaten the Dutch."

The superior quality of Dutch butter is attributed by some persons to the salt which they use:—they make a secret of the preparation of their salt. It is certain that their butter has very little of the taste of salt in the sense that ours has. Their secret consists, probably, in diminishing that acrid taste which proceeds from the muriate and sulphate of magnesia.

For the want of positive knowledge, I will now indulge in my own speculations, which may go for what they are worth.

I can easily imagine that the rich strippings from the cows may be churned with more ease than common milk. Now let us suppose that some of our experimental farmers, with some knowledge of chemistry, could find the means of stripping the

common new milk of its superfluous watery particles, by a short and simple process; we should then have it all like the best strippings, or perhaps better and more butterous. I will suggest such notions on this subject as now occur to me, which may lead to better ones, and encourage experiments which I have not the means of making in the city.

I have shown in a former letter, that the separation of liquor from its sediment, which is commonly a slow process, may be accelerated, and made almost instantaneous. Coloring matter, of various kinds, may be taken out of liquors as well as from stuffs, by chemical application; and various compound substances may be reduced to their diverse elements by mechanical as well as chemical means. Churning itself is a mechanical means of separating the butterous from the caseous and watery particles of the milk. I make these preliminary remarks, by way of encouraging myself in the search of something analogous for the desired process on milk.

It is true that the filtration of liquors is for the extraction of heavy particles from the liquid, and the separation now sought for, is the extraction of light particles, or butter, and that upwards. The desired result is, to precipitate quickly the heavier particles from the milk. If I were about to try experiments, I should begin by trying cold and heat, in their various degrees, from congelation to boiling. I would next try these two means combined with salt, or alum, saltpetre, &c.: with cold water even, if I did not care about the buttermilk. If I were right in the hypothesis in my first letter, viz: that salt had no affinity for butter or any pure fatty substance, there would be no danger of salting the butter by this process; and if the salt have an affinity for watery particles, it would seem that salt might be made an efficient agent in the separation now required. If by any one process now suggested or any one which may occur to persons better qualified to invent them, a speedy mode of separation be found of the thick, butterous, lighter parts of the milk from the others, which I here suppose to be heavier, I would then propose a plan for drawing the latter off, so as not to disturb the former; which idea I borrow from the refiners of Champaigne wine. They first cork the bottles hand-tight, and place them in a bottle-rack, with the cork down. The sediment gets all into the neck of the bottle: they then go from bottle to bottle, without displacing them, and take out the corks quickly, let the sediment drop out, and replace the cork, with a very small loss of liquor.

Now let the vessel in which the prepared milk is placed, have a plug in the bottom, to let off the buttermilk without disturbing the upper surface. I will here suggest another practice, which may be used in this process, or in some other, perhaps, to good purpose. Water may be separated from wine or cider, by various simple means. First, put the watered liquor into an earthen vessel so porous that it will not contain water: the water will then run out first, and the wine or cider will remain last.—Second—put a small solution of alum in the vessel, stop it with a sponge rubbed with sweet oil, then incline the vessel gently, and the water will run out through the sponge, leaving the wine behind. I am inclined to believe that a cotton rag immersed in a tumbler, with a longer part of it hanging out, would by capillary attraction and a little of the syphon principle, extract the water, or some part of it.

You see, Mr Editor, that I am desirous to make up for my want of *positive* knowledge and experience, by throwing out hints for others to work upon. In so doing I trust that I can do no harm.—You are aware that the visionary alchymists, in their vain labors to make gold, did more to advance chemical science than kings could have done with all their power. In fact, it was in opposition to kings, priests and popes, that the black and forbidden art cast a blaze of true light on the important science of chemistry.

WM. FOSTER.

SALTPETRE IN MEAT.

It is a matter of regret that while so much salt meat is made and used, we have not yet acquired the proper knowledge of the best mode to prepare and preserve it; nor is it known how noxious salt meat may become by an improper use of saltpetre in the pickle or brine usually employed.

There are various modes of preserving salt meat and fish, by drying, salting, pickling, oiling, smoking, &c.; but I merely mean at present to notice some of the defects and noxious properties of our actual meat, either beef or pork.

One of the main defects appears to consist in the useless addition of saltpetre to the pickle whereby the meat often becomes sour or spoiled, and always acid and pernicious. I never could understand why this substance was added to common salt, except that it is said to make it look better. But it ought to be known that saltpetre absorbed by the meat is *nitric acid or aqua fortis—a deadly poison*, whereby our salt meat becomes unpalatable and pernicious. A slight excess of this acid renders the meat sour, or spoils it, as we say. It has been suggested to correct this by potash, which re-absorbs this excess; but this only hides the defect without neutralizing the whole poison.

Is it not surprising that we should feed and deal, as a staple of our country, with an article containing a portion of such active poison as *nitric acid?* In fact, our salt meats are *no longer meat:* they are a new pernicious substance produced by a chemical action of salt upon the flesh of animals. This flesh when fresh, consists chiefly of *gelatine* and *fibrine*. Gelatine or jelly, is the substance soluble in warm water, forming a broth by boiling, or becoming a jelly by concentration; while fibrine is the fibrous, tough part of the meat, which cannot be dissolved, and is therefore unfit for food, while gelatine is the real nutritious part of the meat.

But it is well known that salt meat and even corned beef can no longer afford a broth, and therefore the gelatine must have been changed into another substance no longer soluble, nor so nutritious, by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre. To this new substance chemists have not yet given a name; but it is as different from meat as leather is from the hide before it is tanned by the tan-bark or *tannin*.

To this chemical change in meat are to be ascribed all noxious qualities of salt meat, and the diseases to which those who feed chiefly on it become liable; sea-scurvey, land-scurvey, sore gums, rotten teeth, biles, ulcers, &c., which we entail on ourselves by using a kind of poisoned bad meat, which we call salt.

This important and doleful fact ought to be well known generally to all those who raise cattle, cure meat, or consume it, in order that they may correct this sad defect.

The first thing to be done is to abandon altogether the use of saltpetre in curing meat. This is indispensable, and no one who is told that aqua fortis is the produce of it, ought any longer to use this poison in pickles or brines.

The best substitute for it is *sugar*. A small quantity makes the meat healthier, sweeter, nicer, and quite as durable. Let this be known to all our farmers and sailors.

How to make brine for meat perfectly innoxious, is yet a desideratum. Gelatine ought to be preserved in salt meat pure and soluble, as it is in broth cakes, before any meat can be perfectly healthy and equal to fresh meat. But at any rate, by withholding the saltpetre, we divest it of a deadly poisonous substance.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.
Prof. History and Natural Science, Elm Place.
LANSINBURG, N. Y.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Saturday, June 27, 1840.

The exhibition of fruits at the rooms this morning reflected great credit upon the various contributors: every specimen could with truth be called excellent. They were as follows:

By Hon. E. Vose, Dorchester—Black Tartarian and White Bigareau Cherries; very superior specimens.

By B. Guild, Esq.—Very fine specimens of Bl'k Tartarian Cherry.

By Wm. Kenrick, Esq., Newton—Beautiful specimens of Napoleon Bigareau Cherry. The lovers of this fruit should not fail to order from Mr Kenrick trees that will yield such superb fruit.

Jno. A. Kenrick, Esq., Newton, exhibited Black Tartarian and one other kind of cherry not named; the first a beautiful specimen and worthy extensive cultivation.

John M. Ives, Esq., Salem, presented two specimens of seedling cherries: one called Mottled Bigareau and raised from seed of Manning's White Bigareau, and the other not named, raised from the seed of an English Bigareau—both very fine specimens.

R. Manning, Esq., of Salem, exhibited the following cherries: large White Bigareau, China Bigareau and common White Bigareau, Black Tartarian, Black Heart and Black Eagle, American Amber and American Heart, Elton cherry, and a seedling from the White Bigareau: these were all fine and some very excellent.

Mr Hawks, of Lynn, exhibited fine specimens of Downton, Southboro' and Methven Strawberries.

There was one specimen of fruit exhibited this morning, which though mentioned last, it would be impossible to forget—a Peach tree grown in a pot, of fine form and healthy, bearing beautiful specimens of the "Early Ann Peach"? This species attracted much attention, and the universal opinion was, "Beautiful! beautiful!" It reflected much credit upon the contributor, Capt. George Lee, of West Cambridge.

Sam'l Walker, Esq., Roxbury, exhibited specimens of Rhubarb, (Pie Plant.) These specimens were very large, and equal if not superior to any that have been exhibited at the rooms for a long time.

Spring Potatoes, so called, said to be full grown, though small; raised by J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., of Roxbury

For the Committee,
JAS. L. L. F. WARREN.

WANDERINGS IN THE WEST IN 1839.

No. VIII.

(Concluded.)

In the thick timber bottoms along the Illinois river and in the swamps of Indiana, there are great numbers of wild hogs, which are occasionally hunted, and many are taken, but they are hardly worth the killing.

Sheep are not very common, on account of the wolves, but in some parts of Ohio there are considerable flocks, and there are a few in Illinois.—The high rolling prairies make excellent sheep pastures, and they thrive exceedingly well there.

There is no finer mutton to be found in the world perhaps, than in Illinois. Sheep husbandry might be made very profitable there.

The wild animals most common are deer, wolves of two kinds, the grey wolf and the prairie wolf, foxes, badgers, rabbits, otters and squirrels: bears are seldom seen.

Of birds there are wild turkies, in the forest country, partridges, which are generally called pheasants, quails, called also partridges; grous, or prairie hens, cranes, snipes, larks, parroquets—very beautiful birds with white bellies, black wings, and head and neck a bright scarlet; and a few other small birds, besides water fowl, which are plenty at particular seasons.

The lakes and streams are well stocked with fish of various kinds, and many of large size.

From these lists it will be seen that sportsmen have fine opportunities for the exercise of skill in their various arts.

The people of the western States suffer great inconvenience from the want of ready markets for their produce. Notwithstanding the noble lakes and rivers, the numerous canals and railroads which have been, and are being constructed, intersecting the country in all directions, still a great portion of the country does and always will suffer in this respect. The west is destined to be an agricultural and not a manufacturing country. Almost all branches of manufactures are carried on by means of water power or are greatly facilitated by its aid, and the west has but a small share of water power, not more than sufficient to drive the saw mills and flour mills necessary for the country; hence no large communities of consumers of agricultural produce can grow up in the country, except in the cities, and these can never be so numerous as to consume a large amount compared to what will be produced; therefore the great staples only can be carried to market, and these to a great distance, to be exchanged for the various manufactures of other countries and the produce of other climates, and must seek a market chiefly at the Atlantic cities and New Orleans. Improve the internal communications as much as they may, a canal or a railroad cannot be made to every man's door, nor through every town nor every county, and the largest part of the produce must be transported a considerable distance to any of these improvements, and thence a long and expensive route to the ultimate market, and when we consider the vast extent of fertile country to be cultivated, and the enormous amount of produce, we readily see that prices must be low, and deducting the cost of transportation, the farmer's profits must be small, and the prices of manufactured and foreign goods must be high, exactly in proportion to the low prices of his own produce, and from the same causes—the cost of transportation and the commissions of the many hands through whom they must pass; and it is only the great staples that can be sold at all, for the various little things that are profitable to raise for a handy market, will not pay for the transportation to a distant one:—thus, to use a familiar phrase, "any way you can fix it" the west must suffer a great inconvenience from the want of a market, which goes far to balance the greater fertility of her soil.

The population of the western States is of a mixed and heterogeneous character: the immigrants are from all the States and of almost every nation, and there is little union among them. The southern portion is chiefly settled by people from the more southern States, and are generally denominated "Hoosiers"—a nick-name, which particularly appertains to the inhabitants of Indiana; the northern portion has a majority of New England and New York people, who are styled "Yankees." The manners and customs of the two classes are different, and there is mutual jealousy between them Besides these two classes there are many foreigners, especially Irish and Germans—the latter generally settled in little communities by themselves or in connection with the descendants of Germans from the middle States; and although these different races live peaceably with each other, there is little of that harmony and kindly feeling which exists among the people of New England; and a long period must elapse before the whole population will become assimilated and melted down into one homogeneous mass. Good society may be found in the west, even in the newest settlements, but it must be selected.

The laws and institutions of the western States, excepting Missouri, are copied in a great measure from those of New York and New England. Ohio is especially a Yankee State. The more western States differ more from us. Towns and parishes are scarcely recognised in law. The corporations which are denominated towns, have powers and privileges unlike the towns with us. Almost all municipal affairs are managed by the county officers, the most important of whom are the county commissioners and sheriff, who are periodically elected by the people.

Public schools are provided for with some degree of liberality. The government has appropriated one section in each surveyed township, that is one thirtysixth part of all the public lands, for the use of schools, and the States have established other funds for the same purpose; but the people are generally unable to contribute much individually, and a great many do not properly estimate the importance of educating their children.—teachers who are competent are with difficulty obtained, and consequently the facilities for education are indifferent. There are a few persons who are interested in the cause and who tell us that in a few years they will have good schools, and that the means of education will be abundantly sufficient to satisfy the wants of the community, and in Ohio a great deal has been done; but in general these advantages exist mainly in the future prospect; and in the mean time the present rising generation will grow up in comparative ignorance.

The means of obtaining general information are limited; the public journals are nearly all of them ill-conducted concerns, containing little which is calculated to improve the tastes or the morals of their readers;—libraries and literary societies are rare, and the conversation of the people of the west is almost wholly upon tangible subjects connected with the all-absorbing object of accumulating property.

These things will undoubtedly be changed in time, and the western country will improve much faster than the Atlantic country has done;—but at best a long period will be required before the moral, intellectual and social advantages of the west will be equal to what they are in the east.

The common buildings in the west are log cabins, which are built by locking logs together and filling the crevices with splinters and clay. On the inside the logs are usually hewn off: the chimney projects the whole size from one end of the house, and the fire-place is built of stones, if they can be procured: if not, of timber lined with a thick coat of clay: single floors of boards or rough planks complete the finishing of the dwelling. These cabins are comfortably warm but rather inconvenient habitations. A good cabin costs about one hundred dollars. After a time these cabins are exchanged for framed or brick houses, the cost of which is greater than the cost of similar houses in many parts of New England.

One of the greatest inconveniences of houses in Indiana and Illinois is, the want of good cellars; as there are very few localities high and dry enough to have a dry cellar, and it is very difficult to drain them; hence there are very few houses there which have any cellar at all.

What great advantages are to be realised by emigrating to the west?

The emigrant who has a capital may obtain good land at a very cheap rate, and the rise of property will eventually make him rich; in the mean time if he is industrious, he may have an abundance of substantial food, indeed most of the necessaries of life; and he may have them too for one half the labor that would be necessary to obtain them at the east; but the luxuries, comprising many things which he has been accustomed to all his life, and which most people esteem as almost necessary to the comfort of life, are not easily obtained.

Except the opportunity which is afforded to the man who has a capital to become rich by speculation, I know of no important advantage to be gained by emigrating to the west. Mechanics and laborers havs no better opportunities there than at the east. Merchants and professional men, if they are talented and active, will almost always obtain wealth and honors in the west, and such men will suceeed any where; and men who are wanting in talent and activity, will always be losers by going away from their connections and friends. It is almost a proverb in the west, that one who has not the "*go ahead*" in him will never succeed.

I do not conclude that it would be better for *all* to remain where they are. A young man who has a little money but not enough to give him a start in life, and who has in addition, strong hands and a light heart, will do well to emigrate, if he will avoid whiskey and gambling, and attend to his own business.

A man who has a family of boys to provide for and who may have been unfortunate, but can yet save something from the wreck of his property, will find it advantageous to emigrate to the new settlements in the west, where he can begin anew with a prospect of success. But a young man, whether a farmer, a tradesman, a merchant or a professional man, who can enter life with a tolerable prospect of acquiring a competence, and of supporting a family in his own neighborhood, and the man who is settled in life and in comfortable cir-

cumstances, and also the man who is entirely destitute of means, had better remain where they are; and if they acquire less property they will be likely to enjoy life better than they would to emigrate; the middle-aged man especially, who has been settled in comfortable circumstances, and removes, whatever may be his success, will always regret having left his *home*. J. GOULD.

For the New England Farmer.

"FANCY FARMERS."

Jamaica Plain, 19th June, 1840.

MR COLMAN—Dear Sir—A neighbor sent me, a day or two since, the Boston "Cultivator" of the 13th inst., thinking I might like to see a notice on "*Fancy Farmers*," without knowing I should feel any interest in that piece. That paper I have never seen three numbers of since its first publication, having always been well satisfied with the N. E. Farmer, which I have taken from its commencement.

The article on *large premiums on ploughs*, was brought to the notice of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by me. I was one of the trustees of that society for twenty years, and retired from it six or seven years ago. I still feel a great interest in it, and am a firm believer in its having done and is still continuing to do, much good to the farming interest. They were the first in America to recommend ploughing matches, which was the means of such improvements in ploughs, that although at their first match in 1817. only one with *iron* mould board was in the match, (and which I imported from London,) at their last match in which twentytwo ploughs were tested, *every one was of cast iron*. This result was brought about by the means, as the editor of the Cultivator styles them, of "*fancy farmers*."

Now as to the mode of ploughing, whether the furrow slice should be laid flat or on the edge, I have always thought for our New England farming, the flat mode was preferable. But I also know from *book reading*, that in England where much wheat is raised, that they very generally use machines for sowing in rows, and afterwards machines drawn by a horse and guided by a man, to hoe and weed between the rows; and they also lay the furrow slice *on edge* and sow broadcast, by which means the grain slides to the bottom of the furrow, and the harrow drawn lengthways, levels the earth and leaves the seed in rows; by which means the air draws more freely through it; and it is also by many farmers hand-hoed and weeded, and not allowed to grow, weeds and all, as is much the case in other countries, smothering the crop and producing more weeds than grain.

In our ploughing matches at Brighton, *one* of the chairmen of those committees usually directed the ploughman to lay the furrow slice on edge.

You will perceive, sir, notwithstanding the sneering of the aforenamed editor, I am not to be laughed out of my ploughing notions, which are not of yesterday.

This is not a great *grain* growing State, but our premiums for ploughs extend to every State in the Union, and they are for the use of any other State where much grain is cultivated.

Now as to the reason for the premiums at all.—I was invited three years ago to act on the premium committee on agricultural implements at the mechanics' show in Faneuil hall. Ploughs by several of our best makers were there. I stated that I could not give an opinion which was the *best*, without seeing them tested in the earth; last autumn I again declined acting on that committee for the same reason: [that Society are not prepared to make such trials.] Several of these plough-makers came to me on the subject, to see how this could be brought about, and the premiums now offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are in consequence of my request to the Trustees.

I am sorry to see an editor of an agricultural paper still using the term "fancy farmers" or "book farmers"—by whom many experiments have been made that would not probably otherwise have been attempted—many of which may have been found too expensive, but many also have resulted in much good—and those have been copied and continued. What also are editors of papers doing, but disseminating their weekly papers, the chief contents of which are but copies from books or other papers.

I am, dear sir,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN PRINCE.

From the Albany Cultivator.

TIMBER: PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING, &c.

Timber includes all kinds of felled and seasoned woods. Of all the different kinds known, oak is considered the best for building, and even when it lies exposed to air and water, there is none equal to it. The goodness of timber not only depends on the soil and situation in which it stands, but likewise on the season in which it is felled. People disagree very much in this: some are for having it felled as soon as the fruit is ripe; others, in the spring, and many in the autumn. As the sap and moisture of timber is certainly the cause that it perishes much sooner than it otherwise would do, it seems evident that timber should be felled when there is least sap in it, or when the sap is most fusible or in a liquid state.

The ancients chiefly regarded the age of the moon in felling timber: their rule was to fell it in the wane, or four days after the new. An Amherst, Massachusetts, cooper states that he formerly furnished three oil mills in that vicinity with casks made from oak felled in June; because, he says, timber felled in winter being more porous, would not contain oil; and that oak and walnut cut in June, would not powder-post.

That the moon has an influence on the sap, no one who has paid attention will have occasion to doubt: the liber or inner bark is less adhesive at this stage of the moon, the ligneous or woody matter being in a more fluid state. It has been ascertained by various experiments, that the woody part of oak in full vegetation, is only four tenths of the whole: air constitutes one fourth of it, and the rest consists in sap. Light woods have still a much less quantity of solid matter; but the season of the year and age of the tree occasion considerable variation.

Timber should be cut when of a proper age, for when it is either too young or too old, it will not be so durable. They should be cut in their prime, when almost fully grown, and before they begin to decay; and this will depend upon the dryness and moistness of the soil where the timber grows. The time of its commencement to decay, or when it is going past its prime, is when the concentric circles are less and less, as may be seen in the oak, beech, walnut, &c. These circles yearly enlarge the trunk by the formation of a new alburnum or soft wood, which the next succeeding year becomes the lignum or hard wood.

The wood of the north side of all trees which grow in this climate is the weakest, and that of the south side is the strongest. The heart of a tree is never in its centre, but always near to the north side, and the concentric circles or annual coats of wood are thinner on that side. In conformity with this, it is the general opinion of carpenters, that timber is stronger whose annual plates are thickest; the air vessels makes the visible separation between the annual plates. Therefore, when these plates are thickest they contain a greater proportion of the woody fibre.

Timber after being felled and sawed, must be seasoned; not by standing upright, but lie one piece upon another, only kept apart by short blocks interposed to prevent a certain mouldiness which they will contract in sweating on one another. Some advise the planks or other timber to lay in water a few days, in order to extract the sap, and afterwards to dry in the air: by this means they will be prevented from cracking or chopping. Some scorch and season them in the fire, such as piles, posts, &c. which are to stand in water or earth. They are charred and seasoned by burning them round in a strong violent flame, until a black, coaly crust is formed; the internal part of the wood is thereby so hardened that neither earth nor water can damage it for a long time afterwards. An excellent preservation of wood by charcoal, especially applied to eve troughs and water spouts is, first to lay on a coat of drying oil, then immediately dust it over with a thick layer of charcoal finely powdered, and contained in a muslin bag. After two or three days, when the oil is thoroughly dried, brush off the loose particles of charcoal, and cover that which adheres with a coat of paint, and in a few days after a second; the whole will become a fine solid crust, and is said to preserve the wood sound many years.

Some advise to season the timber before it is cut down, by taking off the bark a year before it is cut: the sap is expelled and the alburnum is converted into wood in the course of the year. Sills and sleepers for out buildings should have a free circulation of air to save them from decay.

S. W. JEWETT.

Peaches.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce speaking of peach trees and their liability to be destroyed by hard winters, states that Judge Judson, of the U. S. District Court of Connecticut, who resides at Canterbury, caught the idea that it might be the too early springs which created the difficulty. He therefore in January, after the ground had become thoroughly frozen, covered the roots a foot deep with hay or straw, which had the effect to keep the frost in the ground and so prevent the sap from starting until the spring was fairly opened. He succeeded completely; for the last spring the trees all around, and of his neighbors in the adjoining yard, were all destroyed, but his were fresh and blooming. The fact seems to be, that not the cold weather, but warm weather, does the mischief. The trees are killed by frost after the sap starts.—*Bost. Times.*

Eggs, it is said, may be preserved good for a year, if kept in lime water salted.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Boston, Wednesday, July 15, 1840.

DENNIS'S "PATENT" TROUGHS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

I notice in your last a communication from J. Dennis, jr, of Portsmouth, R. I., which induces me to ask that gentleman if he really considers himself entitled to a patent for the invention of surrounding a tree with a trough or gutter, filled with some liquid, which arrests the progress of the parent of the canker worm? If he does, I would ask him whether if it be not a duty to appoint numerous and faithful agents to make and apply the patent article?

A year ago, one of his agents in this vicinity was applied to and engaged to make and put on leaden troughs for a considerable number of large and valuable trees, in proper season. The fall arrived and he had forgotten it. He promised anew. The winter passed and he had neglected it. The writer was then obliged to resort to the troublesome and uncertain remedy of tarring in the spring. This induced him to look into the question of the patent right, which he is convinced is not founded on original invention on the part of Mr Dennis, unless he can go back many years. One thing is certain—that a long time ago troughs of *tin* were used; and it can hardly be imagined that Mr Dennis intends to rest his patent on the suggestion of *lead* instead of tin. Will he favor the public with a copy and the date of his original specification? H.

—

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

Through the politeness of the editor of the N. E. Farmer, I am permitted to reply to the communication of H. in the same paper, for which favor the editor will please to receive my thanks.

In reply to the gentleman who signs himself H., I will state for his information that I consider myself entitled to a patent right for the circular metallic trough and roof for preventing insects from ascending fruit or ornamental trees. I would also inform him that I know of no law that requires the patentee, if a citizen of the United States, (and I claim to be such,) to appoint agents or take any other measures to supply the demand there may be for the thing patented, or that forbids his making such use of his invention as his inclination may dictate. Notwithstanding, I consider it is my interest and perhaps my duty to take the most efficient measures to supply the public to their satisfaction. I am extremely sorry that the gentleman should have been so grievously disappointed by any of my agents, for I used my best endeavors to appoint the most efficient men, and such as were recommended to me by those who wanted their trees protected; and if there was any neglect on my part, I hope the gentleman will be kind enough to consider that it was not intentional, and pardon me accordingly. If the gentleman had taken the trouble to have written to me, (for he could have readily obtained my address,) I should have been very happy to have used my utmost efforts to have had his trees supplied to his satisfaction; and I will consider it a particular favor if any person who has or may suffer from the neglect of any of my agents, if they will please to inform me accordingly, and prompt attention and efficient action shall be exercised for their relief;—and it would give me pleasure to have any gentleman or a number of gentlemen who may want their trees protected, to inform me accordingly, and recommend some suitable person in their neighborhood, (it is not necessary that he should be a mechanic, but any industrious young farmer can learn in one day to make the troughs and put them on the trees,) whom I might appoint as agent and teach to make the troughs; and where there may be agents appointed that do not serve them to their satisfaction, I shall take pleasure in appointing such as they recommend. Or if it would be more agreeable to them, I should prefer to sell them a right for such portions of the country as they may wish to purchase for. And I may further state that I am very desirous to sell rights or appoint agents wherever there are any canker worms to be destroyed.

Having replied to the first part of H.'s communication, I now hope to give him such information as will satisfy him of the originality of the invention in question. I am very well aware that tin troughs were used ten years ago and perhaps more; but they were made square, and proved very troublesome on account of the space in the corners of the squares between the trough and the tree, which were so much larger than at the sides, that it made it very difficult to keep them properly packed; whereas the leaden trough is made to stand at an equal distance from the tree all around. The space between the trough and the tree when properly packed with seaweed, and a little tar put upon the top of the seaweed to stick the ends together, it will remain in good order for years, or until the tree shall grow so as to burst open the troughs, which has happened in several instances where the troughs have been upon the trees for a number of years. If seaweed cannot be readily obtained, hay or straw will answer; but cotton waste holds the oil that may get on it against the tree, and will injure the bark if it does not kill it. It also requires more oil for the square than for the circular troughs, on account of their being so much longer. And when the tree had grown so that the square troughs were too small, it was very expensive making them larger, as it required four pieces of tin to be soldered into each trough and four more into the roof, whereas the circular troughs only require one small piece of lead to be soldered in, which may be done at a very small expense and leave the trough as good as when it was new. When the tin troughs are taken off they are worthless; but the lead troughs are worth two thirds of the original cost of the lead per pound.

If my recollection is correct, I made the first circular metalic troughs in the summer or fall of 1836, which was previous to any similar ones being made by others. I have no objection to the whole copy of my patent being printed; but as it will make less work for the printer, I will extract the claim, which will perhaps answer H.'s purpose; but if it should not, I shall be happy to supply the whole. "What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by letters patent is, a circular metalic trough and roof, made of one piece of metal and bent to conform to the shape of the tree, using for that purpose any metal that can be wrought into the proper shape." As many persons infringe upon patent rights unconsciously, I will here give the 14th section of the law of 1836, and inform such that the patentee is at liberty to bring his action against the maker, vender, or the person who uses or has used and laid aside the thing patented.

"Section 14. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in any action for damages for making, using, or selling the thing whereof the exclusive right is secured by any patent heretofore granted, or by any patent that may hereafter be granted, a verdict shall be rendered for the plaintiff in such action, it shall be in the power of the court to render judgment in any sum above the the amount found by such verdict as the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereof, according to the circumstances of the case, with costs; and such damages may be recovered by action on the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction, to be brought in the name or names of the person or persons interested, whether as patentee, assignees, or as grantees of the exclusive right within and throughout a specified portion of the United States."

J. DENNIS, Jr.

Boston, 7th mo., 13th, 1840.

N. B. Persons addressing me will please to direct their letters to Portsmouth, Newport Co., R. I. J. D.

EARLY POTATOES.

We have received a "good mess" of early potatoes from Mr Josiah Lovett, 2d, of Beverly, which we pronounce to be first rate. They are without a name. He had them from the master of a coasting vessel, and does not know where they originated from. We think probably from Nova Scotia, as we saw at St. Johns two years since in August, a large quantity of the same variety apparently, on board a vessel from Annapolis. We have not seen or tasted a better early potato this year, and from the statement of Mr Lovett, believe there is none cultivated in this region that will go before them. The potatoes are white marbled with pale red, roundish and rather flat, and the flavor resembling the Chenango.

We have engaged what Mr L. has to spare, and shall offer them for sale at the proper season. J. B.

NEW AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AT THE SOUTH.

We would call the attention of our southern subscribers and others, to the advertisement of John D. Legare, in this day's paper, who is about opening an agricultural warehouse in Charleston, S. C. Mr Legare is editor and proprietor of the Southern Cabinet of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., printed in the pamphlet form, which we would recommend as being suited to the meridian of South Carolina. We wish him success in this enterprise, and trust it will prove a benefit to the agricultural interests of the south, and we hope profitable to himself. J. B.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 20th, 1840.

Strawberries; by Messrs Winship—Methven Castle, Keen's Seedling, Chili and another variety.

By Hovey & Co.; their Seedling, uncommonly large and very fine.

By J. L. L. F. Warren; his seedling Methven; fine specimen.

The seedling strawberries exhibited by Messrs Hovey and Warren, were represented as being very prolific and highly deserving of cultivation.

Cherries; by John A. Kenrick;—Black Tartarian—fair specimens.

For the Committee,
E. M. RICHARDS.

CARNATION EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of Carnations for premiums, will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst., at the Horticultural Rooms. For the Committee,

Boston, July 11th, 1840. JOSEPH BRECK.

The editor of the Genesee Farmer prepares his lettuce for eating as follows:—"We cut the lettuce fine and sprinkle it sufficiently with powdered sugar; cream is then poured on, and vinegar, just enough to impart a zest. To our palate this is delicious. Please to try it."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 13, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 225 Beef Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 1450 Sheep and 330 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, $6 25. Second quality, $5 75 a $6 00. Third quality, $5 00 a $5 75.

Cows and Calves.—$24, $28, $35, $50.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $1 50, $1 88, $2 00, $2 17, $2 33, and $2 75.

Swine.—A lot of small pigs to peddle at 5; a lot of large sows 4, 4 1-4, and 4 1-2; large barrows 5. At retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, weeks ending July 12.

July, 1840.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	61	76	65	E.
Tuesday,	7	59	66	66	E.
Wednesday,	8	61	85	72	S. W.
Thursday,	9	67	89	68	S. W.
Friday,	10	63	86	76	W.
Saturday,	11	60	82	75	S.
Sunday,	12	58	80	70	S. E.

To Manufacturers of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

The undersigned, (editor and proprietor of the Southern Cabinet of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c.) proposes establishing in Charleston, South Carolina, by the first of August next, a repository for the exhibition and sale of all articles connected with either agriculture, horticulture, or domestic and rural economy, and he invites manufacturers, to forward to him two or three of each article, (unless bulky or costly) to serve as specimens, and to be deposited for exhibition and sale in his rooms. He will act as general agent for such, and where truly meritorious, will endeavor to present them to the notice of the community. All not disposed of, will be subject to the order of the manufacturerers at all times. For further information address the undersigned (post paid) at Charleston, South Carolina. JOHN D. LEGARE.

References, Messrs. J. Breck & Co., Mr Daniel Kimball, and Messrs. Ellis & Bosson, Boston.

July 15.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

Cuttings of fruit trees for budding, comprising nearly all the choice sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, known and cultivated in this country or in Europe, all from bearing trees, can be packed in such a manner as to be sent with perfect safety to any part of this country or Europe. Apply by mail to the subscriber, at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass. ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, July 15.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 6 casks chains, suitable for making the chain fence, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

July 15.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturesr, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

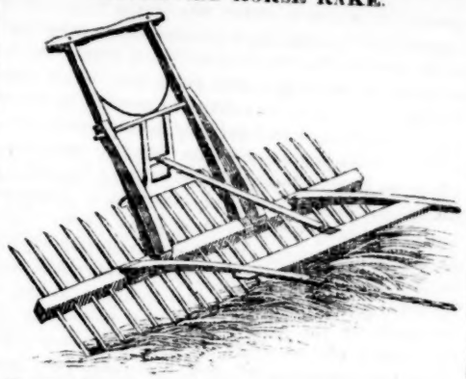
July 15.

CASES OF TOOLS.

Just received from England, a few cases of superior horticultural tools, for gentlemen or ladies use, a splendid article in mahogany cases. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

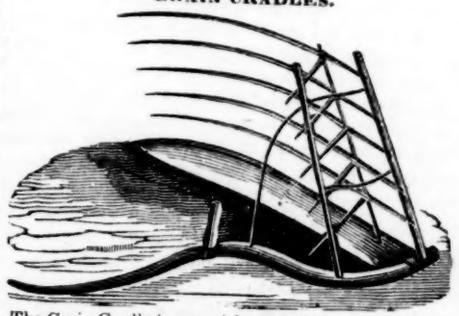
July 15.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plough now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superier manner and made of the best cast steel.

SUPERB ROCKET LARKSPUR SEED.

The subscribers offer for sale a quantity of Superb Double Rocket Larkspur Seed, of their own raising, saved from double flowering plants only, embracing all the different colors. For fine, strong and early plants, the seed should be sown in August. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 17.

PURE BLOOD BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Society of Shakers at Harvard, Mass., have for sale the Pure Blood Berkshire Pigs. Also, a lot of Berkshire crossed with other Breeds, on reasonable terms at their Village.

Persons wishing to *be sure* of the clear Berkshire breed may rely on those they offer for sale, as they are the progeny of some of the latest imported from England.

June 24.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PATENT SPRING BALANCE.

A few of those very convenient spring balances, for family use, a very simple contrivance for weighing small articles. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

July 15.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Alum, American,	pound	5	5½
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 25	5 50
Pot, " " "		4 50	4 75
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	15 00	
No. 1.	"		
prime,	"	11 00	11 50
Beeswax, white,	pound	35	40
yellow,	"	25	28
Bristles, American,	"	35	70
Butter, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,	"		22
Candles, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		37
Cheese, new milk,	pound	10	
Cider,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,	barrel	2 00	4 00
Bone Manure,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax. (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	1 62	1 87
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 62	1 87
Haddock,	"	60	1 00
Mackerel, No. 1,	barrel	11 00	
No. 2,	"		8 50
No. 3,	"	3 75	4 00
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	15 00	16 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"		5 00
Baltimore, Howard street,	"		5 12
Richmond canal,	"		5 00
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	3 00	
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 00	
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"		56
white,	"		53
Rye, northern,	"	59	60
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	40	41
southern,	"	25	32
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern and western,	"		
Hay, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		10 50	
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	46	48
2d quality,	"		
Lard, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	10	11
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	20	21
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	18	20
Lime, best sort,	cask	75	80
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
Oil, Sperm, Spring,	"	1 05	
Winter,	"	1 10	
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"	65	70
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
clear,	"		16 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	12 50	13 50
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"		15
Soap, American, Brown,	"	5	7
" Castile,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	"	8½	9
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	45	48
American, full blood, washed,	"	40	45
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	
do. 1-2 do.	"	35	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled: Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

Would not the following little story, founded on fact, be interesting and useful to your readers?—It is from the Temperance Almanac. B.

THE GARDEN.

"Money! money! money! O there is nothing which money will not do," said Mr Jaques to himself, as he stood one June morning in 1828, looking into the garden of Mr Lane, cultivated somewhat better than was common in the place, though certainly not at any very great expense. While Mr Jaques was talking thus to himself, Mr Johnson, a neighbor, came up, to whom he addressed himself with much interest, saying, "Only see what a garden this is! How early and flourishing! Radishes fully grown, lettuce with large heads, cabbages almost fit for boiling, peas and beans full of blossoms and pods. Just look at the melon and cucumber vines; could you believe they could have grown so large? There are the currant, gooseberry, raspberry bushes, peaches, apples, and pears, and multitudes of beautiful flowers, and I know not what; and it is only a few years since this lot was nothing but a common field, and not regarded as a very good soil neither. But there is nothing that money cannot do. I should like amazingly well to have such things, but we poor people must be content without them; God has not given me riches, and I do not know, finally, if he had, that I should think it right to lay out so much just to please the eye and gratify the taste. How much good all the money spent here to gratify pride and suit the appetite, might have done, if given to some poor family to purchase food and clothing. But the appetites of the rich must be pampered, let the real wants of the poor be what they may. There will be strange overturning when God shall judge the world."

"Do you then really think, neighbor Jaques," replied Mr Johnson, "that Mr Lane is a rich man? Only reflect; you know that he commenced life here, as we speak, only about ten years since, with little or nothing to depend on but his earnings.—His wife, also, who was the daughter of farmer Peasley, could not have brought much property with her, and though they have been industrious and prudent, yet they certainly have not been in the way of making any great sum of money; and they have had a young family to provide for, like the rest of us."

"There must have been money somewhere, I am certain," said Mr Jaques, "for I know that I have worked as hard as Mr Lane ever did, and I know that instead of being able to get such a multitude of things, I have had more than I could do to provide the common necessaries for my family; this garden and all these fine things never come without money, and a good deal, too."

"You mistake, entirely," said Mr Johnson, "and if you will hear me, I will tell you all about it, as I heard it from Mr Lane himself, and his statement was confirmed by looking at his books, where he has recorded every tree, vine, plant, &c. which he has purchased, and the price given for them. The circumstances are these: Mr Lane became early convinced that the use of ardent spirits as a beverage was of no service to a man, and thus left the use, if indeed he ever had fairly got into the habit of drinking it. And when he bought here he determined to devote a certain sum every year less in amount than was usually expended by the most temperate men as they were then called, who were in the habit of drinking a little every day. This sum, if I remember right, was not more than eight or ten dollars, which he has constantly devoted to the purchase of trees, plants or seeds for the garden.—These he has cultivated almost entirely himself, by taking advantage of those intervals of business which most men spend to little or no profit. The result is what you see, and it is very certain, should he continue in this way, a very few years will exhibit still greater results. And you and I, and in fact most of the neighbors, might have done the same thing, just as well as he. You speak of gratifying the appetite: do you not think you have spent more for that purpose than Mr Lane has, even if this simple gratification were the only advantage gained from all the fruits and flowers the garden yields. If you will reckon, you will find you have paid more than ten dollars yearly, for ten years past, for ardent spirits, just to gratify your taste; and so have I, and so have most of the neighbors. And I have just been thinking how unwise we have been; and have finally come to the conclusion that I had better adopt a different course, and therefore yesterday signed the temperance pledge; and, though my advice is not asked for, I will venture to suggest that it might be well for you to do the same thing. Your lot and mine, which we have owned as long as Mr Lane has this, have a much better soil than his, and lie more favorably to the sun, and can be cultivated much easier, while his now is worth a half dozen of ours. We have lost much by delay, but better begin late than never; and I have determined to begin. It will be much better than to talk about what money can do, and complain of those who cultivate and improve their garden with money which we spend for rum. But as I am in haste I must leave you, so good morning."

Saying this, Mr Johnson passed on, and went about the business of the day. The conversation produced a deep impression upon the mind of Mr Jaques, who after many struggles between the understanding and appetite, finally concluded to yield to the dictates of the first, resolved upon a change, and signed the pledge. His means of support soon increased, and his whole temporal circumstances became greatly improved. His barren field was turned to a fruitful garden; and he with his neighbor Johnson has long since found, from delightful experience, that a beautiful enclosure is a more pleasant resort than the shop of the retailer, filled with the dreadful fumes of alcohol and tobacco; a basket of fresh and delicious fruit more grateful to the taste than the intoxicating draught; and boquets of beautiful flowers than the wine when it giveth its color in the cup; and the smiles of the peaceful family circle than the noise and ribaldry of a company of drunkards.

If a man begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70, he will then be worth $10,957 37. A great many boys and young men spend nearly as much as this for unnecessary and injurious eating, drinking and smoking.

The census of Boston recently taken, gives a population of 83,707. In 1835 it was 78,504. In 1830 it was 61,381.

SCYTHES, RAKES, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale a very extensive and complete assortment of Scythes, Rakes, &c. consisting in part of

300 dozen	Phillips, Messer and Colby's superior Scythes.		
50 "	Metcalf's	do.	do.
50 "	Taft's cast steel	do.	do.
25 "	English do. do.	Grass	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Cradle	do.
10 "	do. do. do.	Border	do.
100 "	Hall's Rakes, superior.		
100 "	Wilder & Eddy's do. do.		
200 "	Common do. do.		
100 "	Clapp's patent Scythe Snaiths.		
50 "	Baker's do. do. do.		
100 "	Common do. do. do.		
2500 "	Austin's superior Rifles.		
2000 "	Common do.		
1000 "	Scythe Stones.		
100 "	Grain Cradles superior.		

They would respectfully call the attention of Dealers and Agriculturists to the above assortment, which consists of many of the best kinds now in use, and which they are prepared to sell at the very lowest prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
51 & 52 *North Market Street.*

May 20.

SUPERIOR SILK WORMS' EGGS.

200 ounces White and Yellow Peanut, White Piedmontese, Milan, and Lyons Silk Worms' Eggs, for sale at $5 per ounce. They can be sent per mail. The first crop of worms in the cocoonery of the subscribers have produced the most beautiful snow white Cocoons and of remarkable size and compactness. No worms have perished, and such has been the general success attendant every where in the State of New York and the adjoining States on this new branch of business, that there is already found a great insufficiency of foliage and $1 per 100 lbs. is now offered for leaves.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON.

Flushing, Long Island, July 8. 2t*

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.

March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

DISHLEY SHEEP.

For sale, twenty full blood Dishley or New Leicester Ewes, and one Ram. Price $10 each. Apply at the Farmer Office.

June 24. *

DORKING FOWLS.

For sale, a few pairs of pure Dorking Fowls. The stock, of which these are the produce, were procured in Dorking, County of Surrey, England. "Few breeds have a title to boast of so high and long continued a reputation as the Dorking. Upwards of fifty five years have passed, since, while resident in Surrey, I sent to Dorking for my first regular breeding-stock: they were then the ancient and superior five-clawed breed of Surrey."—*Mowbray on Poultry, 7th Edition.*

This breed attains to a large size, and the hens are the best of layers. Price $3 per pair. Apply to

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

June 24. tf

GARDENERS' KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.

April 22

NOTICE.

The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, have procured copies of Dr Jackson's Geological and Agricultural Report of Rhode Island, and will deliver the members each a copy gratis, by calling on B. Cranston & Co. at their Bookstore in Providence.

WILLIAM RHODES, *Treasurer.*

Rhode Island, June 24.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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